AGED OHIO COUPLE KILLED AND THEIR BODIES MUTILATED.

Two Daughters and the Hired Man Seriously Wounded-A Girl's Brave Dash to Warn the Neighbors.

AKRON, O., March 20 .- At a late hour last night a masked man entered the farm house of Alvin M. Stone, near Tallmadge, a few miles from this city, and in the brief space of half an hour committed a horrible butchery. When he took his departure Stone and his wife, both aged people, were dead, norribly mutilated, and Ira Stillson, the hired man, and Emma Stone, the eldest of thre daughters, were unconscious from blows dealt by the murderer.

The murderer entered the house by means of a ladder, which he raised to an upstairs window. He first passed through the room in which Hattle and Flora Stone were sleeping without awakening them. Going quietly downstairs to the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Stone slept, he attacked them with blunt weapon of some kind, hitting both upon the head. They were probably rendered unconscious and possibly killed by the blows but the flend, not satisfied with that, pro ceeded to mutilate their bodies with a knife. He cut off one of Stone's cars, slashed him across the face and stabbed him in the back Then he laid Mrs. Stone's cheek open with the knife. After satisfying his flendish de sires downstairs, he proceeded to the room of Stillson upstairs. The hired man heard the intruder, apparently, for he had arisen when he was dealt a stunning blow on the head. Next the murderer turned his attention to Emma Stone, who slept in a room by When he entered her room she screamed. That awakened the two other girls, who slept across the hall. Hattle Stone arose to go to her sister's assistance, but as she entered the latter's room she was

felled to the floor by a blow on the head, but, fortunately, was not rendered unconscious. Regaining her feet, she ran to her own room and locked the door. Then, throwing a bed quilt about her, she leaped from the window and ran through the rain and mud to the nearest neighbor, a quarter of a mile away. After he had struck Hattie down the murderer returned to Emma's room and struck her on the head, leaving her unconscious. Then he tried the door to the room in which Hattie had left her younger sister Flora when she jumped from the window. It was locked and he battered it down. Finding only Flora in the room, he the house and made his escape.

it wore a mask over his face. The for the murders, so far as can be ned. Certainly the murderer was not ton robbery, for in a bureau drawer in one's room were two gold watches and money and nothing had been taken,

ne sheriff of Summit county was called to the scene of the murder early in the morning, and, with a posse of men, ne has been searching all day for clews to the murderer. Nothing has been discovered. One man has been found who says he saw a buggy pass his house late last night going in the direction of the Stone house, and the same horse is believed to have been found in the streets of Kent, a few miles east of Tallmadge, this morning. Ira Stillson, the hired man, and mms and Hattie Stone have not yet re-evered consciousness and it is feared that tillson, at least, will die, while the chances for the recovery of the two girls are very

"BESSIE WEAVER'S" MURDER.

Confession by John Rech, Who Passed as the Woman's Husband. PHILADELPHIA, March 29.- John Rech. the Estellville, N. J., farmer who was arrested at Bustleton, Pa., on suspicion of having mixdered his wife Elizabeth at their home was brought to police headquarters in this city to-day and is held there pending investigation. It has been learned that Mrs. Rech was none other than Bessie Weaver, whose troubles with her father and his ekeeper, afterward her stepmother, she was the daughter of Dr. Martin Weaver, a wealthy but eccentric resident of Germantown. He died leaving an estate of over \$50,000 entirely to his second wife. Soon after his death Bessie married William Heft, of mother during the remainder of their lives. fords plenty of material to work upon. Sen-In 1887 Heft procured a divorce on statutory ator Cannon's resolution directing the open-grounds and she soon afterwards married ing of the Uncompangre Indian reservation 's last visit she told Mr. Williams that had made up her mind to leave her husthat two of her front teeth were

the police, admitting that he nurdered his for the purpose of enjoying the money by Dr. Weaver to his daughter Elizabeth. The authorities refuse to reveal the details of the confession. It is said that Rech claims couple were not lawfully married, aligh a ceremony was gone through before ustice of the peace in Jersey City in May, Le is said to have confessed that he has wife and daughter in Catasaqua, Pa., but whether she ever obtained divorce papers is not known. It is claimed that he and Elizabeth Weaver conspired to let him become the beneficiary under the will of her father in case of her death. As the first step in the conspiracy, it is said, the woman made will leaving her inheritance to Rech in trust for their child. They had yet to obtain a child. When they appeared in Estellville she tried to make it appear they had a child in this city. About all weeks are they had a in this city. About six weeks ago they are said to have come here and advertised for an infant about ten months old. One has een obtained, which is said to be the illetimate offspring of a prominent society oman of New York by a business man. the child they returned to Estellville The resolve to murder the woman, it is said, entered Rech's mind suddenly, but the maner in which it was done is not known. It occurred last Saturday week. It seems, howand then carried her to the grave he had astily prepared. With an ax he chopped anches of the tree to hide the spot. me here Thursday night, and Friday nt to Foxchase, and Saturday to Somerton, where he stopped at a hotel. He had previously left the child in Philadelphia in "baby farm." On Saturday night he read of the discovery of the body, and began

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

trembling so that the hotel proprietor spoke to him. He admitted he was John Rech. He was then turned over to the police.

Triple Tragedy in Arkansas. BENTONVILLE, Ark., March 29 .- A triple tragedy occurred three miles south of here to-day. Pulaski Duckworth, a prominent farmer, killed his wife by striking her in the head with an exe, the unfortunate woman dving instantly. Duckworth then attacked his four-year-old child with the axe and inflicted injuries that will prove fatal. The man then threw himself across the bed, drew his pocket knife and slashed his throat from ear to ear, dying almost instantly. A seven-year-old daughter escaped slaughter by being at Sabbath school. Duckworth was undoubtedly insane.

The Annie McGrath Mystery. PHILADELPHIA, March 29 .- No progress towards unraveling the mystery of Annie McGrath's death has been made, Dr. Mattern, who made the post mortem examination, says that nothing was found which would indicate the cause of death. The examination of the viscera by Professor Leffman has proceeded far enough to wipe out the theory of mineral poisoning. The theory of suicide has been advanced by a young man who was an intimate friend of Annie McGrath for several years. He said to-day that the last time he met the girl she was very despond-

Murder and Suicide.

VIRGINIA, III., March 29.-Conrad Becker a wealthy farmer of Arenzville, this county, was shot dead yesterday by his stepson, William Becker, the latter committing suicide by firing a bullet through his brain. The terrible tragedy is the result of an old family quarrel which recently terminated in a lawsuit and the ordering of the stepson off of some land. The murdered man leaves an estate valued at \$80,000. The murderer and suicide carried a life insurance of \$20,000 in different fraternal orders.

Shot His Wife and Cut His Thront. COLUMBUS, O., March 29.-Fred Gorrell, molder of West Columbus, aged twentyone, this afternoon shot his wife, who is but seventeen, and then stood before a miror and cut his throat with a razor. Gorrell died almost instantly, but his wife will recover. Jealousy was the cause of the affair.

WILL MAKE A FIGHT

ADVOCATES OF LIBERAL APPRO-PRIATIONS ARE AGGRESSIVE.

They Will Not Let the Closely-Pruned Sundry Civil Bill Pass the House Without a Struggle.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The sundry civil appropriation bill will probably consume the major portion of the time of the House this asked where the other girl was. When told whether it will have been disposed of when that she had gone for help he hastily left | the House adjourns next Saturday. The bill will precipitate the general opposition of the Hattle, with the blood streaming from the Democratic side because of the fact, already wound in her head, managed to reach the pointed out, that for all continuing work now neighbor's house, told her story and then under contract (river and harbor and public fainted. After she had been put to bed the building work) the bill carries appropriations neighbor, calling for help, went to the Stone | for only eight months. This is an entirely There the evidences of the butchery new departure, and will bring up a general use who was able to speak was Flora line. In addition to this the bill carries \$29,ghtened that she could tell nothing about 000,000, over \$11,000,000 less than the estimates. rder, except that the man who com- In the odds and ends which make up the sundry civil bill members are personally interested, and where the committee has deestimates, the members interested can be relied on to push their opposition to extremes.

> ference report on the Cuban resolutions as soon as the sundry civil bill is out of the way. It is not thought that the adoption of the report will encounter much antagonism. If Mr. Hitt was so disposed he could call up the report to-morrow and move its adoption under suspension of the rules, as to-morrow is suspension day, but it is more likely that the report will be held in abeyance and the sundry civil bill be given the right of way. The leaders of the House are bending all their efforts to hasten the appropriation bills in order to effect an early propriation bills in order to effect an early adjournment. The river and harbor bill is the next appropriation bill in order after the

The present arrangement in the Senate to take up the bill providing for a settle-ment of the accounts between the State of Arkansas and the United States at the conclusion of the morning hour Monday, and to give the day to that bill, if necessary to dispose of it. It is doubtful, however, whether further time will be given the bill if i s not out of the way when the adjournment hour is reached Monday night. It is expected that the postoffice appropriation bill will tion will be to take it up in the Senate Tuesday and pass it as soon as possible. Senator Mitchell says that he will ask the Senate to proceed with consideration of the Dupon ction case after Monday, providing approspeech on this question, and will be heard among others when the question is again taken up. There probably will be no pro-longed debate over the postoffice bill, unless on the fast-mail subsidies, and it will, in all likelihood, be disposed of in two or three days' time. The appropriations committee hope to have the Indian and naval appropriation bills ready to report by the last of the week. If there should be any time between the disposition of the postoffice bill and the reporting of these two bills the calendar afbate a few days since, will become the un or the estate. On the occasion of Mrs. The foreign relations committee is anxious s last visit she told Mr. Williams that ad made up her mind to leave her hus-because he treated her badly, and he and it may be pressed to the front during

RECIPROCITY ADVOCATED.

Letters Received by the House Com mittee on Ways and Means. WASHINGTON, March 29.-Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman of the subcommittee of the House committee on ways and means, having in charge the subject of recriprocal trade velations with foreign countries, has received a number of letters during the past week on this subject. A resolution of the New York Legislature favoring closer commercial relations was received, Four letters were from boards of trade, ten from merchants' associa-tions and thirty-nine from representatives of private interests. As a rule the replies are favorable to retiprocity. The Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and the New York Grocers' Association think that some provision should be made for a bounty on sugar. Some of the writers favor reciproc-ity with Spanish-American countries only, and others designate articles which they think would be benefited. The Winter Wheat Millers' League, of Indianapolis, sends a pamphlet headed "Reciprocity and Retaliation Needed." The Head of the Lakes Millers' Association, of Duluth and Superior, Wis., says a reciprocity and retaliation law would make foreign countries cease to discriminate against American flour. The National Wool Association of Wool Manucturers says: "This organization believes most heartly in the general principle of the irds of trade of the following cities were heard from: Glencoe, Minn.; Gainesville, Fla.; Paterson, N. J. The Manufacturers' and Merchants' and Merchants' Associations of New York, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Martinsburg W. Va., and Buffalo, N. Y., also sent replies

Two Pensions Granted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Senator Voorhees has been notified that a pension a month was granted to Alonzo Cary, of Richmond, to date from April 15, 1895. Congressman Tracewell was notified that a pen-

sion of \$6 a month was granted to Thaddeus N. Dobson, of Elizabeth, dated from March 12, 1894. General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Mr. A. Weil of Fort Wayne, is here. Elmer J. Wilcox, of Danville, Ind., has been appointed a railway mail clerk.

Representative Hanley and Mrs. Hanley

attended the launching of the battle ship

Iowa at Philadelphia yesterday. The New Portraiture.

Detroit Tribune They pressed forward and closely exam ined the Roentgen photograph.
"His liver," they said, "is the image of his father's, but he gets his lungs from his mother's folks."

EDISON MARVEL

THE "WIZARD'S" FLUOROSCOPE AND WHAT IT WILL ACCOMPLISH.

With Its Aid Surgeons May Examine Directly the Bones of the Body-No Shadowgraphs Needed.

NEW YORK, March 29 .- Thomas A. Edison, who has harnessed electricity and made it the servant of his will, was in a happy frame of mind when a reporter saw him at his laboratory, in Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon. He was putting the finishing touches to an apparatus on which he had been at work for some time, and which he designed to be a valuable aid to surgeons in connection with the mysterious X raysthat subtle something which has the power to reveal hidden and invisible objects. is all very nice," said Mr. Edison, in his chatty way, when asked about his invention "to get the X rays and to photograph the invisible; but the thing is to turn this wonderful discovery to practical account, to make use of it that will be a benefit and a blessing to mankind. This, of course, will be done when we make it a useful adjunct of the surgeon's profession.

"When the news of Professor Roentgen's marvelous discovery reached us we all be gan experimenting with the rays, and were enabled to picture the bones in the hand, the bones of the arm and the bones of the leg. And it was thus early determined that if any foreign substances had been lodged in the bones they could be promptly located and revealed, thus helping the surgeon in his work of removing them. But this had to be done with the aid of highly sensitized photographic plates, and in that process a good deal of time was lost. The person whose arm or hand, for example, was to be photographed had to sit under the X rays for a long while-from a half hour to even an hour and a half. Then the photographic plate had to be developed, and that also corsumed time. My aim has been to devise means whereby the surgeon could see in an instant the nature of a fracture of a bone or the location in it of a foreign substance. And all my experiments of late have been to that

nemical compounds used in the make-sensitized photographic plates turn the X rays into light, and it struck me there be some chemical that would do the work quicker and better than the chemicais now generally used. We started out to get a chemical that would, to be technical, flu-oresce quickly and satisfactorily, because, as is well known, it is the fluorescence of the X rays that reveals the hidden objects. We ried eighteen hundred chemicals and found that seventy-two would fluoresce readily with the X rays, but the one we found best of all, and which produced perfectly marvelous results, was tungstate of calcium crystals. These we found fluoresced immediately. We stopped all photographing, because, in the course of a few experiments, we found we see with the naked eye in a moment what had previously taken a long time to show by means of the photographic plates." HOW HE USED HIS DISCOVERY.

Mr. Edison went on to describe the practical application that he had made of his discovery. He had a box on the principle of nerrow at the other. At the smaller end he attached pieces of cardboard to fit over the eyes and exclude all light. On the larger end of the box, which, by the way, he called "the fluoroscope," he placed a piece of cardboard, and on the inner side of the cardboard pasted a piece of white cloth, which had been coated with tungstate of calcium crystals. His laboratory, as everybody knows is probably the best equipped in the world, and it does not take him long to get apparatus ready for any experiment.

He placed a vacuum tube of his own make on the mercury pump, and, after it had been exhausted of air, turned the current of electricity into it from an induction coil. The tube fluoresced in a moment. Mr. Edison put his hand in front of it, placed the fluoroscope over his eyes, and saw at a glance that on the white cloth there were distinctly pictured the bones of his hand. Not a vestige flesh was visible, so that it was clearly monstrated that with the use of the fluoroscope and Crookes tube a surgeon could dein a moment the nature of a fracture in the limb of a patient or the location of a foreign substance, like a bullet, in the

"You see," said Mr. Edison, "the X rays, in going through the hand and outlining the nes in it, are turned into light when they strike the cloth coated with the tungstate of calcium crystals; that is why, we see the bones so clearly. Here," he said quickly, as he turned to the reporter, "take a look

at your own bones." The reporter put the fluoroscope over his eyes as Mr. Edison fixed the vacuum tube and turned on the current to generate the rays. Then the newspaper man held his hand in front of the tube, about an inch from it. The result was startling, for there on the white cloth in the fluoroscope all the bones of his hand showed clearly and distinctly.
"Now," said Mr. Edison, "I will show you something more surprising than that." He held a pine board, an inch and a quarter in thickness, in front of the fluoroscope, and placed the reporter's hand between it and the tube. The reporter looked into the fluooscope and the white cloth was as bright as though turned toward the sunlight, but on it the bones of his hand appeared in all their distinctness. The marvelous effect had been produced of throwing the shadow of the nes of his hand through an inch-and-amay be some things more astounding than this in science, but it is difficult to imagine what they can be, yet, even with these asanding results before him, Edison said that ities of Roentgen's discovery were still in their infancy.

"With the fluoroscope," he went on, as he watched one of his workmen busy with the appartus he had designed for hospital use, "as I have already said, a surgeon should man has been shot, just where the bullet has lodged, and operate accordingly. There is no occasion to take photographs, shadow-graphs or radiographs. I stopped that long ago. You see for yourself, the fluoroscope does the work in a moment.

PORTABLE APPARATUS. Turning from the fluoroscope, Mr. Edison spoke of the portable box he had made to go with it. He explained that the idea was that a surgeon or a physician, equipped with the fluoroscope could take the box mentioned with him to the house of a patient or to any place where his services were required. Wonderful as this apparatus is it is surprisingly simple. A wooden box contains it all, and this box has a cardboard cover, cardboard having been found to be peculiarly porous to the rays. In the box (and it is all a delicate piece of mechanism) there are three things—a battery stored with electricity, an induction coil and a vacuum tube. When a surgeon wishes to see a fractured arm or leg so that he may be guided by his eyesight rather than by his touch in the setting of a broken limb, all he has to do is to put the limb on the cardoard cover of the box, start the electrical urrent into the vacuum tube, put the roscope over his eyes and see at a glance the nature of the injury he has to treat. It ald be said here that the fluoroscope fitted in one case, with a handle, so that the person can hold it to his eyes, and in another it is fitted with straps so that it can be tled around the head of the surgeon using it, and thus leave his hands free for

"You see," said Mr. Edison, as he watched his workman put the apparatus together, "this apparatus will be important in a hospital. Suppose a man should fall and break his arm and is taken to a hospital. It is very important that this frac-ture should be properly set at the start. If this is not done the arm may have to be broken again and again until it is properly set, which, of course, means so much extra pain for the patient and a wearisome postponement of his convalescence. With he apparatus you see here and the fluoroscope a surgeon can detect the nature of the fracture in a moment and set the arm "Oh, no," said Mr. Edison, in reply to

question, "I have not patented the affair, nor do I intend to do so. When I began my experiments with the Roentgen rays I hoped to be able to make some practical application of them. The fluoroscope and the box with the Crookes tube are a practical application of the X rays in the interest of hunanity, and surgeons in hospitals are wel-

Mr. Edison with the fluoroscope has been able to see the bones of his hand through an eight-inch plank, and there would seem to be no reason, therefore, why he should not also see them through a brick wall. The purpose of his future experiments, as he explained, is to increase the power of the vacuum tubes. "In my tubes now," he said, "I have only four and one-half amperes in the primary coll, yet, as you have seen, we druggists.
can send the X rays through an inch-and-a- Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

quarter plank and show the hones of the hand through it. Now, if we can get a tube that will stand nine amperes we shall be able to see through the human body. If we ever get to that stage it can be readily seen how vastly medicine and surgery will be benefited. The thing to do is to get a tube strong enough to stand nine amperes. In our experiment here, when we increased the power of the current in the vacuum tubes to more than four and one-half amperes the glass broke. Thus we have not been able to go above four and one-half amperes. It will be a great thing when we get glass tubes that will stand the higher pressure and at the same time permit the free passage of the X rays. Glass, as is well known, is opaque to the X rays to a great extent. The prob-lem is to get thin glass that will also be strong enough to stand the nine amperes." fluoroscope is the sensation of at the "Wizard's" laboratory, and all workmen there are using it to see what their bones look like. Every once in a while one of them goes into the dark room, where Mr. Edison has his Crookes tube and fluoroscope, to look at the bones in his hand. One of them said yesterday: 'That is what I call a great boon to humanity. Suppose a smash-up occurs on a railway and surgeons are sent to the scene and find people with broken legs and arms. If they take with them the cope and the portable box containing the Crookes tube they can, on the very scene of the accident, set broken limbs as readily as in a hospital, and thus save the injured ones an untold amount of suffering. It is indeed a wonderful aid to surgery.

HARRISON'S COMING WEDDING. Preparations for the Marriage of the General and Mrs. Dimmick.

NEW YORK, March 29. - Ex-President

Harrison is expected in New York on April three days in advance of his marriage to Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmick. Rooms have been engaged for the groom-elect at the Waldorf, but it is thought probable that General Harrison will be the guest of a friend prior to the wedding. The arrangements for the nuptial ceremony have been made with considerable secrecy, and it is not yet known who has been selected to act as best man. Mrs. Dimmick, it is said, will have no bridesmaids, and if this is correct the ex-President will likely dispense with the services of a best man at the wedding. Invitations have already been issued, and although it was the original intention of the contracting parties to have a quiet ceremony, St. Thomas's Church will probably be well filled on Easter Monday. The spirit of Easter will pervade in the floral display. Thousands of lilies will be used in the est of palm trees. The massive oaken reredos will be curtained with palms, laced In an exquisitely delicate arabesque, shaded with purple and gold and warm crimson from the stained-glass windows. Quantities of white azaleus, flushed with pink, will form a dado for the altar hanging, with here and there bits of deeper rose color. as though darkened by shadows. The altar rail will be hidden by lilies, which will be tied with garlands of Bride roses looped with ribbon, and the choir will be completely hidden behind lilies brocaded, as it were. in graceful sprays against a background of tropical foliage. This color scheme will be carried out in the altar cloth, a wonderfully beautiful embroidery of white and gold. Tall gilt wases filled with Easter lilies will be arranged on the altar, and the chancel floor will be carpeted with azaleas, mingled with green ferns. The steps below will be

The body of the church will be decorated ney-Paget wedding. Garlands of lilies and green will be wound about the supporting columns, and at each pew there will be a festeon of Easter lilies, fastened with hows of broad white satin. Five pews in the front of the church will be railed off with flowers for the use of relatives and close friends. There will be room in these reserved pews for about twenty persons, and it is said the Harrison family will attend the wedding in a body.

The bride-elect has been quite as busy as

The bride-elect has been quite as busy as any woman in New York during Lent. Her wedding trousseau is now completed, and the wedding trousseau is now completed, and the dressmakers, save for one who is retained for an emergency, have been dismissed.
Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of
St. Thomas's Church, has commissioned Dr.
Warren, the organist, to prepare a suitable
musical programme, and this little detail
will be concluded after the arrival of Gen.

MAY SIGNAL THE STARS. Far-Reaching Possibilities of Tesla's Ingenious Electric Oscillator. New York Herald.

Nicola Tesla stood in the outer room of his aboratory, at No. 48 East Houston street, resterday afternoon, and smiled as he said: "My electric oscillator is nearing completion.

I have spent years in experiments, and have been alternately encouraged and discouraged by the results. But now there is everything promise success. It seems to be close

quiries concerning the truth of a rumor that he was perfecting an instrument for communicating with the planets by means of electrical waves. The inventor nodded his handsome head and remarked:

"Perhaps in time, but not yet. We have to begin with little things before we can accomplish great ones. I am confident that complish great ones. I am confident that the principles upon which I have been working are correct. How soon they will be demonstrated, of course, I cannot say. The perfection may come in ten minutes and perhaps not for years. But that it will be possible to signal all parts of the earth instantaneously, and that from the logical development of this it will be possible to signal the stars by electrical disturbances here, I have no doubt whatever.

"Years ago, in St. Louis, I delivered an

"Years ago, in St. Louis, I delivered an address before the National Academy of Sciences. I then declared it would be possiquarter plank in a fraction of a second. There | ble to use economically the electricity in the parts of the earth's surface. The problem was the conservation of electrical energy at the least possible cost to the other elements. That problem, I was confident then, I could solve by my oscillator. At present I am sure it can be done. From my most recent experiments I am convinced that within a very short time we shall be independent of the clumsy methods of generating electricity now in vogue. The electrical fluid in the atmosphere will give energy enough. The same electric envelope of the earth will enable us to send messages from one part of the globe to all other parts in an instant of time. The same element, which, I believe, is infinite and is not confined to this atmosphere, may be used to communicate with the

"Can you give any description of this ap-paratus?" I asked. "I regret very much to say that I cannot at present. It is rather a tool than an apparatus. My experiments are made scientifically, on a small scale, for I have neither the money nor the space at my disposal to do more. But it is readily admitted that if I prove my principle in this minor way, and I am able to do what I am sure can be done with electricity in a limited fashion, it will need an extension of method to accomof the world. In case of disaster, of pestiacter, the word may be sent from any place to all other places. The principle is the same as that which was so generally discussed some time ago in regard to the possibility of signaling at sea, telephonically or otherwise, between ships or with the shore and without wire." 'Will the work accomplished by the oscilator be suited to the sending of messages of

'No. not at all," Mr. Tesla replied. will realize the possibility of generating light so that the means we now use will at once appear old fashioned. Electric light will be exceedingly cheap, and so will electric heat.
The principle will be applied to all lines of necessity in which the use of the force is now important. In photography I have already achieved results from the experiments with the oscillator on the Roentgen principle at a distance of forty feet, and have secured otographs that are much more elaborate n detail than any others I have seen or that I have heard described. The principle of lighting to which Mr. Tesla referred, and which is a part of the discoveries which he declares he has made, will enable one to use electric lights unattached to any dynamo by wire or other medium. They may rest upon your drawing room table unilluminated, and by merely grasping them you may generate condition which will make them glow and shed light.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Do not madly risk consumption when few drops of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will inevitably cure coughs, colds catarrh, influenza and every other allmenteading to that awful malady. Sold by all

LIEUTENANT FISKE'S NEW ELEC-TRICAL TELEGRAPH ENGINE.

Device for Transmitting Orders Officers in Command of War Vessels-How It Operates.

of to-day is a leviathan in size and strength but it is very suggestive of the mere strong man, whose muscles, while enormous ly powerful, have not the lightning-like responsiveness of those of the trained prize fighter. That the efficient control and direc tion of this power has received but scant attention from the fifty thousand fertile Americans who yearly ask the government for patents is brought into stronger relief by the fact that the valuable work that has been done in this field is due almost entirely to one man-an officer in active service in the navy. Lieutenant Fiske's range-finder position-finder, stadimeter, range indicator and other devices have already been adopted by our navy. The immense importance of these inventions in the handling of fighting ships has been conspicuously demonstrated in the recent discussion throughout the coun try as to the relative effectiveness of the naval forces of the United States and Eng-

To his list of inventions Lieutenant Fiske has recently added his engine telegraph The object of this apparatus is to enable war ships to cruise in squadron and keep in line with the same precision that troops in marching in line of battle. The same reasons which require that troops shall be in certain fixed formations make it necessary that ships shall be in fixed for mations. The idea in both cases is that the fighting force shall be under the control marching in line, after some little instruc-tion, any man is able, when he sees himself a little in advance of the others or a little behind, to so regulate his speed that he shall gradually fall back to his proper position or gradually advance to it.

CONTROL OF SPEED NECESSARY. But ships are not human beings-they are simply machines. They weigh a great many the ship is perhaps two or three hundred feet] distant from the engines which drive it. The difficulty of keeping ships in formation is very great, as may be readily imagined when one recollects that it is a question of controlling the speed of engines which exert a and twenty thousand horses. And yet it is absolutely essential that this control shall be exercised, because the speed of any one ship in the formation, if too fast or too slow or erratic, it is sufficient to create confusion along the whole line. The means of com-munication, therefore, between the brain of the efficer on the bridge and the engine is ust as necessary in the case of the war ship steaming in a squadron as is com-munication between the mind of the private in the company and the motor nerves which

Until within the last four years communi-cation between the officer and the engine in regulating the exact number of revolu tions was effected by the telephone, and the officer's time has been taken up with houting orders to increase or decrease, by a given number of revolutions, the speed. But this method has always been very un-certain and far from satisfactory in every way. The engineer's attention is fully ocgine room, so that the vocal transmission of conversation by either telephone or speak-ing tube, while not impossible, may be at-tended with confusion, misapprehension, or delay, and any one of these may be fatal at an important juncture. In the English navy, which has spent more fame and money on this problem than all the other nations combined, except the French, an electrical system has been tried with considerable success. This system operates on the step by step principle familiar to every-body who has examined a stock ticker. It has also been placed in one of our ships the battle ship Maine, but has not proved

The apparatus about to be described is very much simpler both in principle and construction, very much more accurate in its indications and very much less apt get out of order. The principle upon whi it is based is one of the most elementary electrical engineering, the balance of ele trical resistances, or, as it is usually called "Wheatstone bridge." By this princiwhenever two resistances in a circuit equal to each other the system is said be "in balance," and the balance is indiby the fact that a galvanometer in the circuit does not show any de-n. When the principle is put into practical shape in the engine telegraph, a certain amount of resistance is placed on the bridge, and an equal amount in the engine room, these two resistances being con-nected by electric wires through which curmains of the ship. These resistances are adjustable in both places, and the officer on the bridge who wishes to give the signal for the engines to go, say ninety revolutions moves a lever over a scale to the mark "ninety," thereby throwing a certain amount sistance into the circuit. The operator the engine room then moves the corponding lever over until the galvanometer placed on the instrument shows no deflection. His lever, which moves over the scale similarly to that on the bridge, then points to "ninety," which means that the engines are to make ninety revolutions

the instrument was looked upon by the offistage, before it had been in the ship many months they pronounced it as indispensable in all squadron maneuvers. For instance, the officer in charge could at any momen tell by the stadimeter whether the ship was gaining or losing distance, and he could ac-curately and instantly regulate her speed acordingly by slowing or speeding up the engines. In a case of this kind it is absoutely fatal to success if the engine changes speed abruptly. Any one who has had military training knows that it is essential that the men shall alter their speed very gradually. If this is not done the line instantly assumes a straggling appearance, and the result is that no kind of line is maintained. The officers of a ship know very closely its speed from the number of revolutions of the engine. For instance, on board the New York the number of revolu-tions of the engine per minute divided by six gives, in a rough way, the speed of the ship in knots per hour, ninety revolutions making a speed of about fifteen knots, so that an officer, seeing that his ship is gain-ing or losing either rapidly or slowly, in-stantly estimates what his speed ought to be in revolutions. In fact, he thinks of revolu-tions, so that what he needs is an instru-ment to telegraph revolutions. The instruments have to be lighted night use. Simple as this problem may appear, it has really been one of the greatest difficulty in the practical designing and construction of the instrument. The use of anything like a strong light at this point would be out of the question, for the reason that when an officer is on deck at night directing the movements of a ship his first thought is of vessels with which he may possibly come into collision. None but the feeblest light is permitted on the bridge, otherwise his eyes would be dazzled, and he would be unable to see objects on the water in the dark-ness. The whole design and construction of the instrument had to be remodeled at least a score of times in order to provide for this exigency without making the instrument too big and cumbersome and without the use of The transmitter includes two dials of solid brass, mounted on one pedestal, each dial beng graduated to represent revolutions of the engines. The pointer moving over the dial is attached to the lever which the operator

moves in adjusting the resistance to make a given signal. Conveniently placed opposite the center of each dial, and about three inches distant, is an electric light of about one candle power, with a reflector behind it and a hood over it, so shaped as to throw a gentle glow on the scale and not beyond it. Each light is in a water-tight box, and can be turned on or off by a water-tight box. an be turned on or off by a water-tight key. The transmitter, when completed, is absolutely water-tight, and may stand upon the bridge for weeks and months together without needing care. The receiver in the engine oom is, in its general arrangement, a ducate of the transmitter on the bridge. It closes an adjustable resistance similar to hat of the transmitter. When lits pointer s moved until the galvanometer comes to the zero mark, the scale of the transmitter will give the same indication.

Blosted Armaments." Nineteenth Century.

It is industrial ruin. The mad rivalry in bloated armaments" is ruining all the continental powers, and even our own in-sular position does not spare us the neces-

fer from the huge waste caused by indue, suffers most. In 1865—the year before the Prussian war against Austria—the total expenditure on tand and sea forces for what is now the German empire was f9,900,000. In 1879 it was f21,350,000; and it has been increasing by leaps and bounds ever since. In 1865 the French expenditure

was £17,800,000; in 1879, £27,000,000. In 1865. Great Britain spent £27,000,000; in 1879, £32,250,000. Russia's expenditure in 1865 was £21,900,000; in 1879, £36,500,000. This increase has been going on, in various proportions ever since in all the states of Europe, bu in Germany most of all. And Cermany is the country which can least afford it. Com-pared with France and Russia, it is a very NEW YORK, March 29.-The man-of-war poor country, and poverty and the con-scription combined are driving the manhood of Germany from the fatherland every year by myriads. In one year alone 62,600 able-bodied Germans emigrated to America.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Call for a National Congress, to Be Held in Washington City.

The executive committee of the American Society of Religious Education, with the approval of the minister's meetings of evanelical churches, invites an assembly to be seld in the city of Washington, D. C., beinning Monday evening, April 20, continu-21st and 22d, and closing on the afternoon of Thursday, the 23d, to be known as the national congress of religious, education.

The grand objects of this assemblage will be to emphasize the importance of religious education; to review what has already been done in this country by the Sunday school the family, the pulpit and the college in im-parting a knowledge of God's word; to con-sider the value of the methods and agencies now in use in this department, and to deter-mine what new methods and agencies may be necessary; to learn how best to carry the word of God to the unchurched masses; to make known to each other those scholars public the product of their thought.

To avoid controversy and secure a substantial basis for profitable conference, those only will be invited to participate in the congress who accept the cardinal doctrines of the evangelical churches—the inspiration

of Scripture, the deity of Christ, atonement of the commander. When the soldiers are tions about which scholars of this class are not agreed, will be entirely excluded, the scope of the congress being not controversial, but instructive and practical.

The congress will be in two great parts, styled the senate and the house, meeting always in joint session. The senate will be composed of the fellows of the American Society of Religious Education, and the invited speakers. The house will include all other members of the society, and such

higher institutions of learning, especially of those in which the Bible is a text-book, including theological seminaries and Biblical institutes, are invited to elect one or more of their number as delegates, and ministers are requested to attend and bring any of their congregations whose tastes may in An attempt will be made at this congress to present the whole subject of religious

education in all of its phases. Specialists who have given much attention to Bible study and teaching, and to the principles and arts of education, and representative ministers and scholarly laymen will be invited to bring their best thought. Suggestions will be welcomed from any source, concerning themes and speakers. The congress is not called to promote one measure as against another, but to gain information from every source for the advancement of the cause of truth and righteousness.

Denominational and other societies. ominational and other societies, as wel as individuals, including publishers, who are engaged in any movement in behalf of the Bible, may have opportunity to represent their work to the congress, and they are requested to apply early that sultab! or place may be the first of April a the congress will showing the programme, the names of dele gates of both houses, the full particulars of the entire session. It is desired that all who purpose to be present forward their names to the secretary not later than March 20, that the enrollment may be complete. Reduced railroad rates are promised to delegates, and may be secured only on certificate issued by the secretary.

The citizens of Washington, known for their hospitality, will welcome all who attheir hospitality, will welcome all who attend this congress. Inasmuch as the number will doubtless be very large, entertainment cannot be promised to all, but the best possible provision, if not free, then at low rate, will be made for the comfort of all who are

It is desired that the purposes of this con gress may be known throughout the Nation and that it may have the sympathy and the prayers of all God's people. In order to do this, secular and religious papers are request-ed to publish this circular entire, and ministers' meetings are urged to take action corcerning it and use their influence in securing representation. Pastors will confer a favor by reading the circular to their congregations, and preaching on "The Education Value of Scripture," 2 Tim. iii, 16-17, on Sunday, April 12. All who comply with any of these requests, and all who are willing to aid in awakening interest, will please address the secretary, that they may receive the subsequent (bulletirs bearing on the subject. It is important that the council should have a correspondent in every State, and, if

This whole measure originated in the profound conviction that a better acquaintance
with the sacred Scripture is necessary to the
welfare of the church and the stability of
the Republic. The interest in secular education, involving large sums of money and
engaging the best minds, should be met by
corresponding interest in religious education.
The churches may soonest discover their true
unity and attain their highest efficiency by
exalting the book which they hold in com-

the engines are to make ninety revolutions a minute.

TRIAL OF THE INVENTION.

Mr. Fiske's engine telegraph was placed in the United States armored cruiser for trial somewhat more than a year ago. Although addressed through the secretary or any of its

Presence of Mind.

Chicago Tribune. "I will ask three or four persons in the audience to draw cards at random from this pack," said the professor of magic, stepping down from the platform and walking through the aisle. Then replace them in the pack, first noticing, carefully, however, the card you draw, so that you cannot be mistaken when I shuffle them up, place them in a glass tumbler, ask you the name of each card, and cause it to rise up from the pack without touching it myself. Young man, what was that card you drew?"

The young lawyer with the slightly bald head, who had accompanied the daughter of the clergyman to the hall, turned to her and said in a hurried whisper:

"What was it? I don't know one card from another."
"I-I think it was the ace of spades,"
replied, hesitatingly. "The ace of spades,"

Business Changes and Removals. The old china and glassware house of Schrader's will not remove for a year at least, and until their spring stock arrives the discount sale will continue and bargains may e expected in all lines.

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OPTICIANS. RESCRIPTIONS .

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Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities - the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

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Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

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local sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train daily for
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